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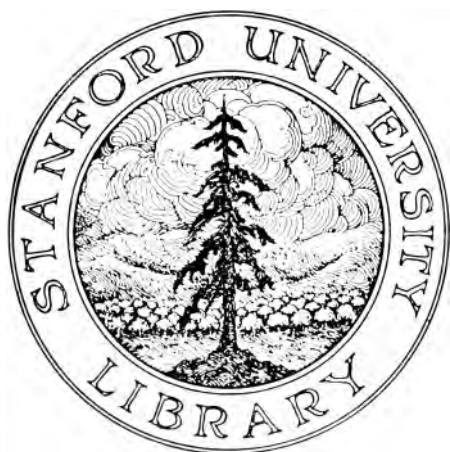
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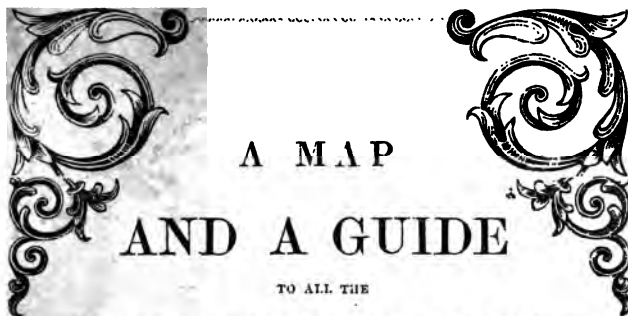
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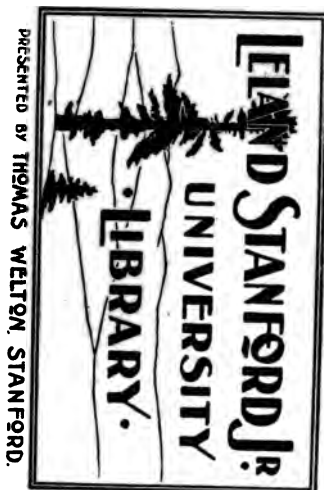
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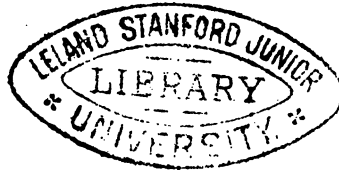
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A GUIDE TO THE EMIGRATION COLONIES.

INTRODUCTION.

EMIGRATION, in obedience to the Divine command to "Increase and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it," commenced at an early age of the world. We find that the Patriarchs Abraham and Lot separated with their flocks when "the land was not able to bear them, so that they could not dwell together. And Abraham said unto Lot, let there be no strife I pray thee, for we be brethren. Is not the whole land before thee? Separate thyself I pray thee from me," &c.—Gen. XIII., v. 6 and 8.

In later days we find the Phœnicians extending their colonies along the north coast of Africa, and the opposite coast of Spain. The Venetians established colonies in the Ionian Isles, Candia, and Cyprus, whilst Rome planted its first colony by restoring the deserted City of Carthage, and above eighty others, including Britain.

As the human mind expanded, the sphere of operation was increased by numerous discoveries. The mariners' compass gave confidence to the navigator; Columbus by its aid discovered America; and at last the globe was circumnavigated by the immortal Captain James Cook.

The love of freedom and the inherent desire in the Anglo-Saxon race to roam, prompted by the spirit of enterprise, or urged on by political or religious persecutions, were the great inducements for British Emigration.

The PURITANS went to New England, the QUAKERS to Pennsylvania, and the CAVALIERS to Virginia; whilst in more modern times, the Apostolic Missions have prepared distant islands that dot the surface of the Globe for the residence of civilized man. The Great Salt Lake of North America has become the settlement of the Mormons, whilst the Communists of France, led on by Cabet, located first on the Red River of Texas, and afterwards took possession of the City of Nauvoo, in the State of Illinois, United States, lately abandoned by the Mormons.

Thus Emigration has progressed. During 25 years—1825 to 1849—2,285,184 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom alone, viz., 808,740 to the North America Colonies—1,260,247 to United States—185,286 to Australia and New Zealand, and 30,911 to other places; making an annual average of 91,407.

The largest number was in 1849, viz., 299,498 souls, of whom 176,643 were Irish, 94,216 English, and 28,629 from Scotland; and according to a return printed by the House of Commons in 1850, H.M. Commissioners for Colonial Land and Emigration shipped, during three years ending 30th June, 1850, 40,222 British adults, to the Australian Colonies, Cape of Good Hope, &c., at a cost of £529,812, and 10,029 coolies from the East Indies, and free blacks from Africa, to cultivate sugar and coffee in our West India Islands, at a cost of £178,065.

In the course of the year 1850, the number of German emigrants from Antwerp was 7,016. Of these 6,134 went to New York, 737 to New Orleans, and 145 to Valparaiso; from Hamburg, 7,364, of whom 5,025 went to New York; 575 to New Orleans and Galveston; 126 to Rio Grande du Sul; to San Francisco, in the Brazils, 110; to Valparaiso, 252; to Quebec, 587; to St. Francisco, California, 212; and to Australia, 477. The number of emigrants from Antwerp was, in 1849, 10,260; 1848, 11,075; and in 1847, 14,613.

THE BRITISH COLONIES

Are now about forty in number, each under a separate government (exclusive of the possessions of the East India Company), and contain between four and five millions of square miles, with about five millions of inhabitants, viz., 2,500,000 Europeans, of whom 500,000 are French, 250,000 Ionians and Maltese, a few Dutch and Spanish, and the remainder 1,600,000, are of English, Irish, or Scotch descent; taking from this country, in manufactures and produce, about £9,000,000; their expenditure is about £8,000,000, one half of which is defrayed by the Colonies, and the other half, which consists of military, naval, civil, and extraordinary expenditure, is paid by Great Britain. They are:—

In EUROPE—Heligoland, Channel Islands, Gibraltar, Malta, and Ionian Isles.

In AFRICA—Cape of Good Hope and Natal, Settlements on the Gold Coast, the Islands of St. Helena, Ascension, Mauritius, &c. &c.

In AMERICA—The Canadas, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, the Bermudas, Bahamas, Jamaica, with other Islands in the West Indies, and Guiana in South America.

In ASIA, the greater part of Hindostan, with Ceylon, large tracts in further India, Prince of Wales' Islands, Singapore, Hong Kong in China, and Labuan on the coast of Borneo.

These Colonies, possessing all *climates* and capable of producing all the productions of the earth, combined with Great Britain are called "the empire on which the sun never sets."

Only one hundredth part of the globe has been attempted to be cultivated, which, by labour, capital, and science, could be made to produce 100 times more.

The Choice of the Colony.—Every Emigrant should choose that colony whose climate is most congenial to his native home; as *health* is essential to the improvement of his *worldly* condition, consequently, the *first* step is the important one.

Our Australian, North American, and South African Colonies, being situated in a *temperate climate*, the English constitutions improve, whereas, in the East and West Indies and our settlements on the Gold Coast of Africa, situated in the torrid zone, the heat is so great that it *enervates* both the body and mind of the British settler.

The United States, from its vast extent, possesses a variety of *climate*. The Texas, whilst its shores are low and feverish, its highlands are salubrious. California is cool and temperate in certain seasons, but hot and parched in summer. The Agriculturist will choose temperate climates and fertile soils, whereas the Artizan will prefer towns and cities, as offering better remuneration for his ingenuity. The timid, the discontented, the idler, and the drunkard, are the only parties who are not eligible for emigration. Labour is the passport to wealth and independence.

The principal Emigrating Colonies, in which the intending emigrant should select for his future home and field of enterprise, are—

I.—THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA,

Extending across North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, comprehending a territory from 60° to 140° W. L., and from 45° N. L. to the Arctic Regions; a country equal in size to the whole of South America.

1. CANADA.—The River St. Lawrence is the great highway of the Canadas; its waters are the drainings of a country covering a surface of nearly 500,000 square miles. Its course is direct west to east, and, in connexion with the Lakes and Canals, is now navigable for ships of large tonnage, from the Lakes Superior, Michigan, and the Huron, to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles, so that the productions of the *far west*, as well as corn from the Ohio and other Western States of the Union, are thus conveyed to the ocean. [The Cleveland and Portsmouth Canal extends from Lake Erie to the River Ohio]. Ships of 500 tons sail up to the City of Montreal, whence passengers proceed by steam-boats up the Ottawa, to avoid the rapids of the St. Lawrence, and the Rideau ship Canal to Kingston, thence through Lake Ontario, 180 miles long, whose waters are fresh, deep, cold, and clear, abounding with fish to the City of Toronto, the capital of Western Canada. The City of Montreal covers 100 acres of ground, with a population of 35,000 to 45,000 inhabitants, principally of French extraction.

The City of Quebec is regarded as the great seaport of the Canadas. The River St. Lawrence is here contracted to a width of 1,314 yards. Quebec has the summer of Paris and the winter of St. Petersburg. It is the seat of Government of the whole province. The other principal towns in East Canada, are:—Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, &c.; in Western Canada, Kingston, Brookville, Hamilton, Cornwall, Niagara, London, Bytown, &c.; each returns one member to the Legislative Assembly.

The climate of Canada is similar to that of the North of Germany and the centre of Russia. Its fine season begins in May and continues until November. Thermometer ranges in summer from 60° to 100°; mean heat in July varies from 60° to 75°; prevailing wind S.W., which is frequent, with clear skies, and brings rain and snow. N.E. and N.W. winds are dry and cold. The sudden transition from winter to summer is wonderful. The natural wealth of Canada consists in its forests. When cleared of wood, the ground is admirably suited for agriculture.

Land can be purchased or leased at a low rate, depending on its locality. The Government price of land in Canada 6s. 7d. per acre. Not less than 100 acres can be sold to one individual. The expense of clearing averages from £3 10s. to £4 10s. per acre. The rent of a cleared farm, in good situations, is from 10s. to 20s. per acre; in less favourable situations from 5s. to 10s. A log-house may be built for from £35 to £60; a good frame-house about £90; and barns and stables from £30 to £40.

In Lower Canada the land is disposed of in fifty-acre allotments, at 5s. per acre. Lower Canada contains about 750,000 inhabitants, of which 500,000 are French, the remainder chiefly of British origin. The French language is spoken, and the laws resemble those of France. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic. It is a fertile country. The scenery is much diversified and very magnificent, embracing mountains and plains. The tax on cultivated land seldom exceeds one penny per acre, and three-eighths of a penny currency on wild lands.

The province of Gaspé is situated at the extreme eastern part of Lower Canada, forming the southern cape of the river.

2. *The Hudson Bay Company's Territories* lie north of the Canadas, and stretch across the Continent from Labrador to the shores of the Pacific Ocean to the Oregon territory, in which is situated Vancouver's Island, lately leased to them by the Government. This island lies 800 miles north of California, contains 14,000 square miles and valuable coal mines.

The Territories of the Company being situated in a high latitude, offer but few inducements to the British settler, the trading of the company being limited exclusively to the fur trade.

3. *Prince Edward's Island*, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, (Population 50,000), contains 1,360,000 acres, is delightfully situated for commerce, agriculture, and the fisheries. It is a pastoral country, and admirably adapted for cultivation; based on sandstone, scarcely a boulder of granite is to be found. The climate is milder than that of the neighbouring country, and extremely healthy. The ground is covered with snow in the winter, but the cold is never intense and the air always pure. The spring comes on very suddenly, and the winter is long. The demand for labour is very small. The clearing expenses vary from £2 to £4 per acre, according to the growth of the wood upon the land. The only charges are those made from time to time by local assessment. There is a tax imposed by the local legislature of 5s. currency on every acre of wilderness land, and 2s. 6d. currency on every 100 acres of improved land, in the possession of individuals. The tax in 1848 amounted to about £2,100 currency.

4. *Newfoundland*.—St. John's, situated at the mouth of the River of that name, but Fredericton, higher up the river, is the seat of Government. Although the island is not less than 420 miles long, and at its greatest width 300 miles, and capable of cultivation, little or no attention has been paid to its soil. About 7,000 boats are employed on its banks, each containing from two to four fishermen, besides giving employment to many hundreds of persons on shore, in curing and preparing for exportation the cod-fish. The longevity of its inhabitants is the best proof of the salubrity. Old fishermen of 90 years of age are frequently seen in their arduous duties. The meeting of the warm Gulf Stream with the Arctic current on its banks causes a continual fog.

5. *New Brunswick*, south of the St. Lawrence, and forms part of the continent of North America. Population 200,000. It contains about 18 millions of acres, covered partly by noble forests, rich prairies, and abundant water communication. About 14 millions of acres out of the 18 still wait the British husbandman. Ship-building is here carried on to a great extent. It is capable of supporting 3,000,000 inhabitants. It is a fine country, covered with dense forests, and offers many advantages to the emigrant. The climate is salubrious, the natural products valuable and numerous. The rivers and lakes abound in fish. Fredericton is the metropolis of the colony. 15,000 emigrants landed in 1847. The upset price of unreclaimed land is 2s. 8d. per acre; 50 acres is the smallest quantity sold. The mode of sale is by auction. 20 per cent. discount is allowed for cash. The average cost of cutting and clearing off the trees, leaving the stumps standing, is from £3 to £4 currency (£2 14s. to £3 12s. sterling) per acre. There are no charges, except for surveying the land, which is 3d. per acre.

6. *Nova Scotia and Cape Breton* are under the same Government. They are within fourteen miles of New Brunswick. Both islands partake of the same character. The former is nearer to England than any of the North American possessions.

Its coal fields and valuable mines of copper, lead, and iron, together with their fisheries, are great sources of wealth, and offer employment to a large population. It is celebrated for its trade in timber, and affords employment for good axemen. The winters are very cold, and the land is not fertile. It is not a very promising field for emigration.

Halifax is our chief naval station in North America, and affords safe anchorage for 1,000 ships, and may be reached in ten days from Liverpool.

Exclusive of Canada, the other colonies depend principally on their Fisheries and shipbuilding, and therefore do not offer at present large fields for labour to emigrants.

Route.—Sailing-ships leave London, Liverpool, Greenock, Cork, and other ports, regularly during the season, well fitted up for emigrants, and land them at Quebec or Montreal, from whence they are conveyed by steam-boats, which leave daily for Kingston, Hamilton, Toronto, &c.

The average passage to Quebec is fifty-six days; to Prince Edward's Island, forty days; Nova Scotia, thirty-eight days. June or July is the best time for sailing, as good weather may usually be calculated upon. The quickest passages are made in April or May. The best time to arrive is early in May, so as to be able to take advantage of the spring and summer work, and to get settled before the winter sets in. Provisions are required to be laid in for seventy days.

Emigrants whose destination may be New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, or Nova Scotia, are particularly cautioned against taking passage to Quebec, as there are no regular means of conveyance from that port to any of the lower provinces.

The best route to New Brunswick is by way of Halifax, or direct to St. John's.

Cost of Passage.—From Quebec to Toronto, the chief town in Canada West, a man and his wife, with three children, may be conveyed on the deck of a steamer, sheltered from the wet, for about 7s. 6d. the hundred miles.

Wages are good—food is plentiful and *cheap*, and employment easily found for *handy*, industrious, and sober agricultural labourers, mechanics, and artisans, but particularly farm labourers, blacksmiths, carpenters, millwrights, stone-masons, shoe-makers, painters, &c., &c. *Tools*, if not *bulky*, to be taken by artisans.

Cost of Passage from England.—See Table on Map—**INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS.**

II.—AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

They consist of the islands of New Holland or Australia, Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, and New Zealand, with other smaller islands comprised in their dependencies, viz.: Norfolk Island, the Chatham Islands, and the Auckland Islands, lately leased to Messrs. Enderby, for the purpose of forming depots for stores, and places to refit ships engaged in the South Polar whale fishery: besides others of very minor importance.

The continental island of Australia possesses a sea coast of 8,000 miles in extent, indented by deep inlets, which form some of the finest harbours in the world; its greatest breadth is 3000 miles, with an average length of 2000 miles, extending from the 9° to the 38° S. lat., thus embracing all climates, from the tropical to the temperate; it is in size nearly as large as all Europe, whilst Van Dieman's Land comprises an area equal to Ireland, and the islands of New Zealand to all the British Isles.

They were first known to Europe through the immortal Cook, 1770, but the British ensign was not hoisted on its shores till the 25th January, 1788.

1.—NEW SOUTH WALES, or Eastern Australia, contains an area of about 400,000 square miles, stretching along the Sea Coast north and south. The Blue Mountains, forming a continuous chain, which never retires far from the coast, varying from 70 to 100 miles, separating the drainage into eastern and western waters. The most distant location does not exceed 300 to 400 miles from the sea. The country slopes westward from these mountains to a low flat unbroken plain. On the *east* side hills and ridges are grouped together, leading to a richly wooded undulating country, which, gradually descending to the coast, forms the valuable lands of New South Wales.

Although no great navigable rivers have yet been discovered, nevertheless there are numerous large streams meandering through the valleys, where some of the finest wheat in the world has been grown; whilst those that flow westward are either lost in swamps or sand, or like the Murray, has its sea entrance blocked up by sand banks and shoals.

The greatest feature of Australia is its *steppes* and table land, offering pasturage to millions of sheep. It is a *pastoral* country, but from the abundance of coals and metals, it will become a great manufacturing one, whilst New Zealand and Van Dieman's Land, from their bold undulating surface, will be the granaries of our Eastern Empire.

New South Wales is divided into nineteen counties, each sending members to the legislative assembly, which is held at the City of Sydney, the Capital, situate in the country of Cumberland, on the shores of Port Jackson; it is built on a neck of land, on the sides of a gentle slope rising from the Cove, of which three parts are surrounded by water. Along the water side is the demesne of Government House, wharfs, stores, ship yards, and behind these the houses rise in successive terraces; some of the shops are fitted up with elegance. Rents are high, and labour more expensive than in England. Sydney is in all respects like a large European sea-port, and possesses all the comforts and conveniences of a residence in Europe.

The City of Sydney, the Capital, contains 5,392 houses, of which 3,714 are of stone or brick, and 1,678 built of wood; including 125 places of worship and government buildings, occupied by 707 landed proprietors; merchants, bankers, and professional men, 798; shopkeepers, 4,178; mechanics, 1,206; gardeners, stockmen, and agriculturists, 3,135; domestic servants, &c.

The total population of Sydney and its suburbs is from 35,000 to 40,000, whilst the whole white population of Australia, according to the last return, was 333,764. Imports, £2,578,442; exports, £2,854,315; inward tonnage, 363,321; outward tonnage, 341,583.

Paramatta is the residence of the Governor, and contains the factory for female convicts. Windsor, Liverpool, Maitland on the Hunter River, whose banks are rich with alluvial deposits, produce wheat in abundance. Newcastle, situated at its mouth, has abundance of coals. Further to the north is Moreton Bay, in Cook's Land, where the Rev. Dr. Lang intends colonizing, to encourage the growth of cotton and other tropical productions. Bathurst has been celebrated for Rankin's cheese and butter, also for extensive sheep runs, belonging to Messrs. Isely, McArthur, and other large wool growers, but now for its *gold diggings*. On the South Coast is Boyd Town, in Twofold Bay, where the black whale and other fisheries are carried on to a considerable extent.

The average temperature of Spring is 65°; Summer, 72°; Autumn, 66°; and Winter, 55°; snow is scarcely ever seen in the streets of Sydney, although it is perpetual on the tops of the Australian Alps, situated further south. The

thermometer in summer will often reach as high as 110° to 120° in the sun, yet the people follow their usual out-of-door occupations, without fearing any evil consequences. The rain in Australia is as follows:—

	Annual in Inches.	Division in the different seasons. Per centage of rain in			
		Win.	Spring.	Sum.	Aut.
Paramatta	28·78	0	14	38	48
Sydney	26·68	18	33	24	35
Hobart Town	22·42	32	25	25	18
Albany	32·06	60	20	3	17
South Australia	23·43				

Mean quantity from 33° to 43° S. lat. = 26 inches.

An artist of great merit, who has lately returned, after many years residence there, states that the arts have made great progress, and are well patronised by the wealthy settler.

2.—VICTORIA, or Port Philip, in Australia Felix, occupies the south-eastern corner of Australia; Melbourne—its capital, founded 1836, now contains about 18,000 persons, with many elegant and substantial buildings. It is situated on the River Yarra, nine miles from the port, William's Town. The harbour of Port Phillip is about 40 miles in extent, with an entrance of only three-quarters of a mile at Nepean Head. On its amphitheatre shores are New Brighton, Arthur's Seat, Geelong, &c. This colony contains above 80,000 square miles, and upwards of 75,000 inhabitants, and is capable of sustaining a large increase of population. It possesses all the advantages of New South Wales, with a cooler climate, and is less subject to severe droughts. It has a greater abundance of rain. It is altogether a rising settlement. The soil is rich, and thousands of acres may be found ready, without any preparation, for the plough. Provisions are good and cheap; tea, 1s. 8d. per lb.; beef, 2d. per lb.; mutton, 1½d. per lb.; sugar, 2d. and 2½d; bread, six-pound loaf, 4d.; an excellent leg of mutton, 6d. The wages at present—blacksmiths, per day, 7s.; whitesmiths, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; cabinetmakers, 7s.; carpenters (house), 6s.; coachbuilders, 8s.; coopers, 6s.; coppermiths, 8s.; engineers, 7s.; millers, £100 per annum and house; iron and brassfounders, 7s. per day; painters and glaziers, 6s.; plasterers, 6s.; plumbers, 9s.; printers, 7s.; saddlers, 7s.; shipbuilders, 6s.; wheelwrights, 6s.; shoemakers, joiners, carpenters, bricklayers, and stone-masons. Shepherds, per annum, £20 to £30; grooms, without rations, £70.

In New South Wales and Port Philip, lands are put up for sale in lots not exceeding one square mile (640 acres) in extent; and, as a general rule, it is not easy to purchase a less quantity than a square mile of country land. Suburban lots are smaller and dearer. Country lands, after having been exposed for sale by auction at least once, at an upset price of £1 an acre, may be sold at any time by private contract, at not less than £1 an acre. Lands sold by Government private contract must be paid for in cash.

3.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA lies to the westward of New South Wales and Victoria, is a flourishing colony, and in extent exceeds Holland and Belgium combined; its climate may be compared to that of the South of France and Italy, which embraces a territory of 300,000 square miles, and stretches into the interior as far as the 26° parallel. The City of Adelaide is situated on the small River Torrens, about seven miles from its port in St. Vincent's Gulf. In Spencer's Gulf is Port Lincoln, a rising settlement, where there are several whale establishments; also Kangaroo Island, Port Wakefield, Port Elliot in Encounter Bay, &c. South Australia produces some of the finest wheat in the world; the

vine and other fruits grow luxuriously. There are above 30 mines yielding rich copper ore; also lead and gold. So sanguine are they of the success of their mines, that by a recent report, a discovery has been made, not of a *copper lode*, but of a *copper field*, north of the Burra, which is said to rival that celebrated mine. Miners realize on tribute from £16 to £30 per month, and tut-work about £8 per month; and most of the miners have their cow and horse. The Burra mine is divided into two thousand shares, and cost originally only £5 per share, and are now selling at £210.

The South Australian Company lease their lands for twenty-one years, for 4s. per acre yearly for the first seven years, 5s. for the second, and 6s. for the third, in farms of not less than 67 acres.

There are exceedingly fine cattle in South Australia; milch cows fetch 12s. to 25s. each; oxen, 30s. to 50s. each; good meat, mutton or beef, 2d. per lb.; choice cuts, 3d. The horses are fine; a good saddle or draught horse, £10 to £20.

The population, on the 31st March, 1850, exceeded 54,175 souls of the European race. The immigrants in 1849 were 13,824, of whom 6,769 paid their own passages, and 7,055 arrived at the expense of local funds; fenced land, 138,710 acres; crown land sold in 1849, 56,607 acres; 72,106 were surveyed. Customs, £75,379; the imports, £632,689; the exports, £483,475; tallow exported, 5,571 cwts.; wool exported, 2,841,131 lbs.; wheat, meal, and flour exported to Great Britain and elsewhere, was 14,497½ quarters of wheat, 1,924 tons of meal and flour; tonnage inwards and outwards, 160,497 tons; schools, 64; churches, 76.

A rain gauge, kept in Adelaide for seven years, from 1839 to 1845 inclusive, presents an average, 110 days annually on which rain fell, and the average extent upwards of 19 inches during the year. *No one calendar month during these seven years passed without rain.* The following is a letter from a miner in South Australia:—

“Tungkill Mine, Reedy Creek, March, 1849.

“Dear Father, Mother, Brother, and Sisters,—It is with thankfulness that I once more set pen to paper to let you know that I am alive and in good health. Times is rather dull at present, and wages on the drop. I think there is enough emigrants here for the present, unless they have a little capital to go on with, for there is many ways to do without hard work. There is hundreds more coming. When the people first land, perhaps they have to go one hundred miles into the country, and then not always succeed in getting work. They leave their families in town, and house rent is heavy, and then, if money is short, they have something to think about; and the weaker vessels is afraid of their husbands being eaten by the blacks, or bit by the snakes. And the husbands while away have the chance of losing their wives, as is often the case. This is a peculiar country; one week times is brisk, and another week so dull; one hour very hot, next as cold; one hour a storm, next a calm; one hour sunshine, next a flood of rain. The trees do not loose their leaves winter nor summer, but lose their bark instead; so that they are always green. I have just dined, and was obliged to have a cloth over the tea-things to catch the dust and sand, for the hot wind is blowing. Harvest is saved, and a good crop, from 20 to 30 bushels an acre, eight gallons the bushel, at 3s. 6d. Fruit is scarce and rather dear, apples, 6d. a pound, grapes 6d. to 9d., plums three a penny, potatoes 7s. a cwt., eggs 1s. 3d. a dozen, &c. Animal food just the same as before. . . . The bugs and fleas is a nuisance to this colony. I have killed of fleas ten, ten times told, in my bed; and bugs by handfuls, and no exaggeration. You want to know the inconveniency that is connected with this colony. I have told you a

little, I will tell you more. First, there is too much bread and beef. We have bread and beef in the mornings, bread and beef for dinner, and beef and bread in the evenings for a change. We are 47 miles from town, so we can't get things always when we want them. Sometimes we get out of animal food; then we have something else, for I have been three days upon bread and treacle. Sometimes we get potatoes, and sometimes do not see any for three or four months. And just the same with vegetables; for people does not care about gardening, for they may be a hundred miles off next week. They are not settled, because they are hearing of better wages at another place; so they are often on the tramp. I find that we are not always in the proper frame of mind to write; sometimes we are excited, then we are liable to write what is incorrect. Other times we meet with things that is not comfortable, then we write on the dark side. But what I say I think is true, for I write deliberately. With love to all, for the present.

Your affectionate Son and Brother,

* * *

P.S.—Our magistrate, Mr. Lang, is a West Countryman, a bluff, jolly Englishman. Try to get hold of one of Mr. Allen's South Australian Almanacks to read.

4.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA, or Swan River, possesses a large territory on the western side of the island, the nearest of the Australian settlements to India; although it possesses a delicious climate, much good land, cool and well situated for commerce, mistakes made at its commencement have retarded its advancement. It exports sandal wood to China; cattle, sheep, and salt fish to the Mauritius; and wool, gum, and timber, to England. Recently, it has been made a receptacle for convicts.

Freemantle is at the entrance of the Swan; and about nine miles higher up that river, is the capital, Perth. To the south is King George's Sound, containing the town of Albany, which possesses a fine harbour. This colony only requires labour and judicious management to advance its interests.

5. TASMANIA, or VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, of triangular form, is about the size of Ireland, separated from Australia by Bass's Straits, and lies direct south of Port Philip.

Launceston, a town of considerable trade on the Tamar, on the north of the island. Hobart Town, on the Derwent, the seat of Government, is situated at the extreme south. Tasman's Peninsula, the principal convict settlement, lies east of Hobart Town.

The finest wheat is grown on Norfolk Plains, and exported from Launceston. Barley is here grown, and malted for Australia, which is too hot to produce it in perfection. The climate of this island is milder and more temperate than Australia, its surface being more varied by hill and dale—it is well watered, and a large portion of it is very fertile.

The farms of the Van Diemen's Land Company, present an entirely English aspect. The soil is of a reddish brown colour, fine grained, of moderate cohesion, and friable; unctuous to the touch, porous, and easily dries up. The principal crop it produces is wheat, of which forty bushels is the average return. The rotation is two crops of turnips, and then a fine crop of wheat.

6. NEW ZEALAND consists of three fine Islands, containing about 100,000 square miles, and a coast of nearly 3,000 miles. The two northern are separated by Cook's Strait, in which, on the north side, is the Harbour of Port Nicholson and the Town of Wellington. Nelson is in Tasman's Gulf, on the south side of the straits near its entrance. Auckland, the seat of Government, is situated in the north island, latitude 36° south, near the river Thames. It is within six or eight days' sail of Sydney.

Otago, the Scotch new settlement, is situated on the south-east coast of the middle island, about 46° S. lat., and is well calculated for prosecuting the whale fishery.

Canterbury, the most recent establishment, lies to the north of Otago, near Bank's Peninsula. The capital of the Settlement is Lyttelton, in Victoria Harbour (formerly Port Cooper). The latitude is 43° 35' south, which as respects temperature, corresponds with about 47° in the northern hemisphere, being that of the most pleasant spots in the south of France. The climate exactly resembles that of Tasmania, being chiefly remarkable for warmth without sultriness, freshness without cold, and a clear brightness without aridity.

The climate of New Zealand is cooler and moister than that of New South Wales, and is generally favourable to European constitutions. The peculiar position of these Islands, lying west and south, gives a different temperature to almost every mile of country, whilst its narrow width, with a chain of mountains running the extent of each island, draws from the Ocean mists and exhalations, which renders vegetation extremely luxuriant. Its capabilities are very various, some parts being well adapted for agriculture or pastoral, and others for commercial pursuits. Its eastern coasts abound in fine harbours.

Wellington is the chief seat of trade; New Plymouth and Nelson for farming and breeding of stock; Otago, pastoral and fishery; Canterbury appears to combine many advantages for stock, &c., &c.

The expense of clearing, and public charges on land in New Zealand is—Ferland, 10s. to £1 10s.; wood-land, £3 to £10, according to the size of the timber. This does not include the breaking up of the soil. Expense of erecting a cottage built of rushes, in the native manner (which can be made very comfortable), £4 to £6; of timber or of scoria, £15 to £25; a good brick cottage, £25 to £43. Rent of a town-lodging for a mechanic's family, 3s. to 5s. per week.

The resources of New Zealand are still imperfectly known. Ores of various kinds have been discovered; sand, near the coast of New Plymouth, contains 75 per cent. of iron; coals are abundant near Nelson, and other parts of the islands.

The prices of provisions are not so cheap as in Australia, but labour is scarce and valuable, and consequently commands good wages. The aboriginal natives are a fine race of people, and capable of great intellectual advancements. Tattooing their faces, as also their cannibalism, is almost universally abandoned.

CHATHAM ISLES, situated to the east, is also appended to New Zealand.

AUCKLAND ISLES, situated about 200 miles south of New Zealand, has a Lieutenant Governor. They are well situated for prosecuting the Southern whale fisheries, but, as in our Shetland Islands, vegetation is scanty; they are useful chiefly as harbours for refuge.

SUMMARY OF THE ADVANTAGES OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

1. They take *manufactures* from Great Britain annually—amounting from £8 to £10 each person—there being 350,000 customers in these colonies.
2. Their *wool* renders us independent of Saxony and other foreign states, for our supplies of superior wools, for broad cloth, hosiery, &c. The extensive *downs* offering boundless pasturage for sheep, and the facilities to the enterprising with small *capital* to obtain *squatters'* licences, whereby 5 square miles of land are rented at £5 per annum for sheep *runs*; 138,679 bales were imported in 1850, containing upwards of 36 millions of pounds of wool, the fleece of more than 12 millions of sheep and lambs, valued at £2,000,000 sterling. Each sheep

requires 5 acres of pasturage; their fleeces weigh (being merinos) from 24 lbs. to 24 lbs. each; the stock doubles their number every three years.

3. Their *tallow, hides, leather, and flax*, will render us independent of Russia and South America. 60,000 tons of tallow were exported in one year, produced by the boiling down of 280,000 sheep, and 20,000 cattle, slaughtered for their *fat alone*.

4. Their *wines*, from the peculiar dryness of the climate, so favourable to the growth of the *vine*, will in time supersede those of Spain and Portugal. 566 acres of vineyards, principally in Argyle, New South Wales, produced 50,566 gallons of good wine; although they partake of the "Cape" flavour, yet their character convinces the *connoisseur* that Australia is entitled to be ranked as a "wine-growing country."

5. Their *cottons, tobacco, indigo, sugars, &c.*, will make us independent of the *slave states* of America, and Brazil; whilst—

6. Their *wheat* is not only *now* sufficient to supply themselves with the "staff of life," but there were exported 250,000 bushels in 1848, weighing, on the average, 64 lbs. per bushel, and considered in Mark-lane to be the best samples in the market.

7. Their *fisheries*, both for sperm and the black whale, employ a large number of vessels about 70 tons each, and form a good nursery for seamen.

8. Their *woods* are highly praised by our ornamental cabinet-makers, and their *timber* by ship-builders. The "Jarroh," called mahogany, and grown in abundance in Western Australia, is found to be impervious to the attacks of the *sea worm*. The *bark* of the mimosa or wattle-tree is valuable for *tanning*, and its *gums* are also used in our manufactures.

9. *Rice* could also be advantageously cultivated in its extensive swamps, and on the banks of the Murray and Lake Alexandrina; and lastly,

10. Their *mines of iron, copper, lead, and coals*, will establish them as a manufacturing country, whilst the recent discovery of *gold* will rapidly advance them in wealth and importance.

The vessel Cornwall, recently arrived from Sydney, brought 10,000 tin packages of boiled beef, as part of her cargo.

The *class of emigrants* wanted in Australia, are—Shepherds, ploughmen, carters, labourers, gardeners, cooks, grooms, butchers, bakers, printers, millers, sawyers, brickmakers, masons, saddle and harness makers, carpenters, cabinet-makers, plasterers, painters and glaziers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, tailors, shoemakers, tanners and curriers, female house-servants, nurses, farmers, retired officers, and other gentlemen, with either small or large capital.

The wages of shepherds and farm labourers in Australia range from £18 to £25 a year, with an allowance of 10 lbs. of flour, 10 lbs. of meat, 2 lbs. of sugar, 4 ounces of tea per week, and a hut. Domestic servants, £15 to £20; married couples, £30 to £35, with house and rations. Artisans, for whom the demand is limited, from 6s. to 7s. per day. According to the recent quotations of the Sydney newspapers butter is 8½d., cheese, 4d., hams, 4½d. per lb.; eggs, 6d. per doz.; beef, 2d. to 3d., mutton, 1½d. per lb.; bread, 5d. per quarter; rum, 3s. 6d. per gallon; tea, 1s. 9d.; coffee, 10d., sugar, 2½d. per lb.

The usual dress worn by the labouring classes in these Colonies is made of fustians, moleskin, &c. with straw hats. All manufactured goods are dearer than in England, from the scarcity of labour.

The following are the Distances of the principal Towns in New South Wales, or Eastern Australia, from each other, according to the actual Route of the Post.

627 w. The Distance not given, being partly or wholly by Water.

										MILES.	
Alcorn's Inn.											
224 BATHURST.											
27 201 Bong Bong.											
109 153 48 Campbelltown.											
66 w w w Carrington.											
182 46 155 107 w Collitt's Inn.											
9 219 208 160 57 173 Darlington.											
257 241 40 88 w 195 348 GOULBOURN.											
257 241 40 88 w 195 248 35 Inverary.											
35 263 252 204 101 217 44 282 282 Invermel.											
157 141 60 12 w 95 148 100 100 192 LIVERPOOL.											
41 218 207 159 25 172 32 247 347 76 147 Maitland.											
w w											

NOTE.—The distance by the Land route from Sydney to Port Philip, is 553 miles, (the Post is regularly despatched between the two Towns); by Sea the Passage varies from 3 to 6 or 8 days, according to the prevailing winds. Port Philip is separated from Van Diemen's Land only by Bass's Straits, about 130 miles across.

As the prosperity of the Colonies depend on a speedy, safe, and passage, the following Table has been constructed, more particularly Female emigration. In order to carry out effectually this purpose, the plan is devised. 1. It is necessary that the Society should charter the provision the emigrants, selecting a commander and officers of appropriate character, and the crew of temperate habits. 2. A free passage should be to a clergyman and surgeon, accompanied by their wives and daughters.

for their professional services; also to matrons with their husbands, for their services, whose duty would be to have the care of every 20 female emigrants. 3. The emigrants to be divided into classes of 10 each, composed of 8 needlewomen and 2 teachers. 4. The teachers to mess with the clergyman and surgeon's families, on consideration of their teaching the needlewomen on the voyage. 5. The clergyman and surgeon be authorized to give such *gratuities* as may be deemed expedient, in order to encourage good conduct on the voyage. Thus, in sending 200 persons, only 12 are males.

DIETARY TABLE FOR STEERAGE EMIGRANTS.
Examined and approved of by Medical Men. The prices as charged by Wholesale Shipping Provision Merchants, calculated for 17 weeks, the voyage to Australia varying from 90 to 150 days.

Per week for each Passenger	For One Emigrant.	Duty free.	Cost on Board.	For 100 Emigrants.
2 lbs. ..	Preserved meat	34 lbs. ..	3400 lbs. at 5d. per lb.....	£70 16 8
2 " ..	Salted ditto.....	34 " ..	3400 lbs. at 3½d. per lb.....	63 2 6
1 " ..	Tripe or fish	17 " ..	1700 lbs. at 3½d. per lb.....	28 11 3
5 " ..	Bread (seconds)	35 " ..	8500 lbs. at 12s. 6d. per cwt. ..	47 10 0
3 " ..	Flour of rice	61 " ..	5100 lbs. at 25s. per barrel ..	31 17 6
3 pint ..	Peas	12½ pints. ..	200 bush. at 6s. 6d. per bush. ..	65 0 0
4 lb. ..	Sugar	84 lbs. ..	850 lbs. at 22s. per cwt.....	8 7 0
1 oz. ..	Tea (black, ls.; green, 2s.) ..	17 oz. ..	106½ lbs. at 1s. 6d. per lb....	7 19 5
4 " ..	Coffee or Chocolate.....	4½ lbs. ..	425 lbs. at 50s. per cwt.....	9 7 6
4 " ..	Butter.....	4½ " ..	425 lbs. at 70s. per cwt.....	13 2 6
4 " ..	Cheese	84 " ..	850 lbs. at 65s. per cwt.....	21 5 0
4 " ..	Raisins	84 " ..	850 lbs. at 40s. per cwt.....	15 0 0
4 " ..	Suet	84 " ..	850 lbs. at 56s. per cwt.....	21 5 0
4 pint ..	Pickles or vinegar	84 quarts. ..	212 gal. at 1s. 4d. per gal....	14 3 3
1 " ..	Oatmeal.....	17 lbs. ..	1700 lbs. at 18s. per cwt.....	13 10 0
4 oz. ..	Mustard	84 oz. ..	63 lbs. at 9d. per lb.	2 0 0
4 " ..	Pepper	84 " ..	63 lbs. at 1s. 4d. per lb....	3 10 10
1 " ..	Salt.....	17 " ..	106 lbs. at 2s. 6d. per cwt....	0 2 6
	Water	17 " ..	106 lbs. at 2s. 6d. per cwt....	0 2 6
	Total cost to provision 100 persons for 17 weeks, or 119 days.....			£424 10 11
	For each adult for the voyage, £4 4s. 10d.; or, ditto per day, 8½d.			

SUMMARY.

A 500 ton ship will carry 200 adults to Sydney, at £2 per ton.....£1000 0 0
 Victualing 200 ditto for 17 weeks, as per Table

Extra mess, 44 persons at 6d. per day, for surgeon, clergyman, and teachers, 119 days 130 18 0
 Bedding and mess utensils to be used on voyage..... 200 0 0
 Cr. 2179 19 10
 Received for freight, cabin passengers, and sale of surplus stores. 179 19 10
 Or £10 each, which includes an additional charge of 6d. per day for 44 persons, who mess at the clergyman and surgeon's table. 2000 0 0

III.—SOUTH AFRICAN COLONIES.

The Cape of Good Hope Colony comprises a large portion of South Africa. The particular situation of the Cape secures to it a temperature and genial a climate as any in either hemisphere. Its eastern and western shores are laved with an immense ocean. It stands about midway between England and India, and many of the vessels going out and returning visit it. The climate of the Cape colony is remarkably healthy, and is well suited to the English constitution. There are no endemic diseases. It being within the limits of the East India Company's charter, entitles servants of the company resident there to full pay.

The Eastern province of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope comprises:—1, Albany; 2, Uitenhage; 3, Somerset; 4, Cradock; 5, Graaf Reinet; 6, Colesberg; comprehending an area of 37,544 square miles, 60,842 souls, of whom 26,032 are whites, and 34,810 are coloured. It is separated from the Western province of the colony by the counties of George and Beaufort; on the south, the Indian Ocean is its boundary; on the north, the Orange River; on the east, it has the country of the Kaffirs.

The three great staples have been wool, wheat, and wine. The country is well suited for sheep; the climate somewhat resembling that of Spain. Grazing preponderates in the districts of Somerset, Cradock, Albert, Colesberg, Graaf Reinet, and Beaufort, and is extensively carried on in the other districts. Tillage principally near the coast, and grazing in the more inland parts. Wine growing in Cape, Stellenbosch, and Paarl divisions. The growing and manufacture of wine at the Cape are almost entirely in the hands of the old colonists, and there appears no encouragement for the introduction of persons skilled in this branch of industry.

Storms of hail, as well as of lightning, sometimes come on with great severity. Rains are, in the cold season, profuse,—in the summer they are of rare occurrence, and the ground parched up with drought. In some of the more northerly tracts there has, occasionally, been no rain for three years together; and even in the more favoured districts of Albany and Uitenhage, and generally throughout the greater part of the colony, the rain, when it does come, descends in torrents. The south-east wind is not only excessively hot, but loaded with impalpable sand, which it is impossible to shut out; but as the breeze continues it gradually cools, and usually in about 24 hours becomes supportable.

Churches, chapels, schools, and missions, are numerous,—the Cape has consequently been called the Garden of the Missionary World.

Table Mountain, 3582 feet high, generally covered with a dense white cloud, called by the inhabitants the "Table Cloth," appears to overhang the town, but is more than a mile from it.

Table Bay is unsafe for shipping during the S.W. winds. Simon's Bay, about 24 miles by land from Cape Town, is the Naval Station, in consequence of the superiority of its harbour. Saldanha Bay, 75 miles north of Cape Town, possesses a splendid harbour, and its fertile coast invites the enterprising colonist.

Land may be obtained on easy terms. The crown lands are sold in freehold, and by public auction, at an upset price of 2s. per acre. From the system of registering all the Colonial title deeds in one central office in Cape Town the validity thereof is easily ascertained. The fee is 2s. 6d.

Mines of precious stones, gold, or silver, right of making and repairing public roads, and raising materials for that purpose; the right of resumption to any extent up to 40 acres for public purposes in places adjoining to, or communication by inlets with the sea, are reserved.

Sheep may be bought at about 10s. per head, and full grown cattle at £2 each. Many are shipped to the Mauritius, and salt provisions. The fisheries at the Cape cannot be advantageously followed for want of hands. The quantities of fish on Agulhas bank are as inexhaustible as on the banks of Newfoundland. There are other articles of great variety and value now neglected at the Cape for the want of labour. 19,879 bales of wool were exported in 1850.

A new era has commenced at the Cape of Good Hope since it has received an elective Legislative Assembly, which promises fairly to develop its numerous capabilities; hitherto it has been checked by an expensive Military Government, with a numerous staff of officers, principally composed of scions of the Aristocracy, for which the Cape appeared to have been made one of the special safety valves to take off this class of persons.

A monthly postal communication, by means of a line of steam screw ships, lately established between this colony and England, performing the voyage in 36 days, is another valuable acquisition towards advancing its prosperity, and although the late outbreak amongst the Kaffirs has caused much annoyance to the settlers, the energy of Sir Harry Smith will soon place these wild tribes in total subjection.

The fine sugar island of the Mauritius, celebrated as being the scene where "Paul and Virginia" lived, lies 20 days' sail to the N.E.; Bourbon, 18 days'; and the large Island of Madagascar 14 days' sail.

In Cape Town and its vicinity, common labourers are paid 2s. sterling per day, without food or lodging, or 1s. 6d. per day, with food. The usual wages to European common labourers throughout the colony, employed by the year, is from £12 to £18 per annum, or from £1 to £1 10s. per month, with food and lodging; and in harvest and sheep-shearing time higher wages are paid, varying from 2s. to 3s. 6d. per day, with food and wine.

Carpenters, masons, bricklayers, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, tailors, shoemakers, with all description of agricultural labourers, are much wanted,—also cooks, and other female house servants. The wages of these are from £12 to £25 a year, with board and lodging. Grooms and coachmen also are in demand, the wages of the former £18 to £24 per annum, and the latter £18 to £36 per annum, with board and lodging.

Emigrants intending to settle in the Western Province should take their passages for Table Bay,—those for the Eastern Province, direct to Algoa Bay, and those for the district of Natal should take their passages direct there. The best time of the year for labourers to arrive at the Cape is before harvest time, in September or October.

A TABLE of the Population, Area, and Distance from CAPE TOWN of the principal Districts, and the Average Price of Crown Lands sold up to the 31st December, 1848.
Extracted from the books of the Surveyor-General's Office, Cape of Good Hope.

Division.	Average price of Land per Acre, 1848.		Area in Acres.	Population, 1850.	Distance from Cape Town.	Time and Cost of Journey.
	Town lots.	£ s. d.				
CAPE, Cape Town	Country ..	15 1 7	2 168,000	32,547	Miles.	
STELLENBOSCH, Paarl	Country ..	50 4 8½	2,944,000	22,445	40	Post Waggon and Omnibus, 5s. 1 day.
WORCESTER, Tulbagh	Country ..	7 11 6	3,910,400	9,351	72	Do. Do. 7s. 6d. 2 days.
CLANWILLIAM, St. Helena Bay..	Country ..	16 15 7½	3,840,000	9,399	168	Do. Do. 12s. 2½ days.
GEORGE, Mossel Bay	Country ..	31 17 2	2,908,000	15,333	350	Steam-boat, cabin, £6; deck, £2. Sailing ships, cabin, £3; steerage, £2. 2 days.
GRAAF REINET, Uitenhage	Country ..	610 9 5	32,000,000	13,459	520	Do., cabin, £9; deck, £2. Sailing, cabin, £6; steerage, £3. 8 days. Uitenhage is 20 miles from Port Elizabeth.
ALBANY, Graham's Town .	Country ..	488 14 7	3,072,000	13,000		Algoa Bay, do. 3 days. Graham's Town is 30 miles inland, and 100 miles from Port Elizabeth.
SWELLENDAM, S. Sebastian Bay	Country ..	7 4 1	5,760,000	18,680	150	Steam-boat, 14 days; road, by waggon, 3 days.
GRADOCK, Somerset	Country ..	0 2 3	10,879,964	6,491	600	To Algoa Bay, thence to Graham's Town, 200 miles by waggon, 85s., via Somerset.
BEAUFORT	Country ..	6 10 0	8,380,000	7,421	360	Waggon, 4 days, 20s.
COLERBERG	Country ..	0 2 3	7,500,000	6,765	800	Do., 1 week, 30s.
ALBERT	Country ..	6 10 0	980,000	8,247	700	Do. Do. 30s.
VICTORIA KAF- FRARIA	New Districts.	No Returns.	1,000,000	42,117	500	By steam to Port Elizabeth, thence by waggon, 4 days, 30s.
GRAND TOTAL			200,000	285,279		
NATAL			13,000,000	15,000	1,200	Average by sailing ships, 12 days; cabin, £10; steerage, £5.

Port Natal is situated on the eastern coast of South Africa, 1,200 miles north east of the Cape of Good Hope, and 600 miles from Algoa Bay. It has been known to travellers ever since 1675, but did not become a settlement until 1824, and it was not until the year 1844 that it was proclaimed a British colony. It is about the size of Scotland, containing about eleven and a half million of acres, or 18,000 square miles. It has a sea coast of 130 miles washed by the Indian Ocean—numerous rivers, but few navigable.

The land in many parts is rich and fertile, capable of producing, cotton, indigo and tobacco. It is well watered, and possesses rich mines and coal. There is at present a very limited number of white colonists. The total number of boers and their families in 1848 was computed at 4,000, but this number has been increased by the measures adopted by Sir Harry Smith. The white population may now be fairly computed at 5,000. Land may be rented at 1s. per acre, or bought for £1 per acre. The district possesses superior agricultural capabilities to the Cape of Good Hope, and offers greater advantages and facilities for emigrants. The timber is large, and the grass is rich and fine. The soil is good, and little expense need be incurred in clearing the ground; the plough can at once be set to work. Stone, suitable for building purposes, is found in great abundance—a kind of free stone. Iron ore is also found, and has already been used for agricultural and other implements. The country is comprised in several divisions. The seat of magistracy and the township is D'Urban, but the capital is Pietermaritzburgh, distant 70 miles S.E. of D'Urban.

WAGES.—Native servants about 6s. per month, with food, costing about 5s. more. The rate of wages of European servants is not yet sufficiently established to justify any announcement.

LANDS.—The upset price in the sea-port town of D'Urban is £100 per acre, each lot being in extent about one-third of an acre. In the town of Pietermaritzburgh, the seat of Government, and in other towns, price £50 per acre. Suburban allotments £1 per acre. Country lands are offered at an upset price of 4s. per acre. These upset prices are sometimes raised under peculiar circumstances.

The Roman Dutch Law is the established law of the Colony, as in the old Cape. Agricultural Labourers and Mechanics are much wanted.

To Bricklayers able to carry on business on their own account, Government grant fourteen years' leases of an acre of good clay land, for 1s. per acre, on condition that proper sheds be erected.

IV.—UNITED STATES.

1.—The territory of the United States occupy 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 of square miles, extending from the Gulf of Florida to the Canadian Lakes, including all degrees of climate from the tropical to the temperate zone, and stretching across from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, being at its greatest breadth 2,780 miles, the principal part of which is capable of producing everything that is useful to man. The climate is generally healthy, the soil fertile, abounding in mineral treasures, and it possesses every advantage from navigable rivers and excellent harbours. The great physical features are the rocky mountains on its west side, which run 1,500 miles in two parallel chains from north to south, varying in distance from 300 to 400 miles from the coast of the Pacific Ocean, and on the east the Alleghany or Appulachean chain, from 3,000 to 4,000 feet high, and about 150 miles broad, retiring in distance from the Atlantic coast from 200 to

300 miles between these chains of mountains, descending by gentle slopes, forming the

2. GREAT VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, the extent of which may be imagined from the mighty river of that name, being the drain of waters from 1,225,000 square miles of land, including the streams of the Missouri, running 4,500 miles, Ohio, 1,250 miles, Tennessee, 1,500 miles, Arkansas, 2,500 miles, Red River, 2,000 miles, and other tributaries, being navigable above 2,000 miles from the sea at New Orleans, forming an inland navigation jointly with other rivers of upwards of 12,000 miles. The Mississippi is navigable for 2,500 miles, for vessels of large tonnage; and the Missouri, ere it joins the Mississippi, travels through 3,000 miles of land, and is for that distance suitable for navigation and "rafting."

The climate of this extensive valley is not unsuited to the European constitution; but in many districts the settlers are very liable to fevers and agues; great care is required. Most of the large towns are in healthy situations. Marshy districts, and situations on the banks of rivers and sluggish streams, should be avoided. With this drawback the soil is good, and the climate will improve as the work of cultivation goes on.

The Coal Fields are of vast extent, and possesses such other capabilities, as to be able to sustain millions of population, who will form at no distant period an extraordinary Inland Empire.

This Great Republic is composed of 30 states, besides California, recently annexed to the Union; each state is jealous of its own sovereign independence, but all join the confederation, whose congress meet at Washington. Their national flag is the "Starred striped Banner," and their emblem the "Eagle," which Brother Jonathan describes, in his peculiar style, as "the Guardian of the confederation, that whilst its wide-spread wings extends from ocean to ocean, it laves its talons in the Mississippi, drinks the waters of Canada, and shadows with its tail the Gulf of Mexico."

The population had increased in 1800 to 5,305,941; 1820 to 7,265,559; 1830 to 12,861,182; 1840 to 18,000,000; 1850 to 23,674,706.

There are now 3,290,495 slaves—660,563 are owned by ministers of Protestant Churches, viz.:—219,563 by Methodist ministers—77,000 by Presbyterians—125,000 by Baptists—101,000 by Campbellites—88,000 by Episcopalians—and 50,000 by other denominations—valued at £80 each, worth £52,845,040.

The north part of the United States exhibits great excess of climate; New York presents the summer of Rome and the winter of Copenhagen.

The western regions enjoys a mild climate. The climate of the several states may be classed as follows:—

Hot.—Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas.*

TEMPERATE.—Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Kentucky, Illinois.

COLD.—New York, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, New Jersey, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Michigan.

The soil of the Eastern States is, for the most part, light and sandy; as also those portions of the Southern States that approximate the sea. Further in the interior, however, the soil becomes rich and alluvial, more particularly the Prairie lands, which are generally covered with heath, wild grapes, hop vines, &c.

The districts most worthy the consideration of emigrants are—

* Those in Italics are Slave States, and lie south of the River Ohio.

1st, the highlands of Pennsylvania; 2nd, the valley of the Mississippi; and 3rd, the district of Michigan.

The highlands of Pennsylvania are situated to the north-west, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. They form a fertile and healthy country. Coal, lime, and iron are found in great abundance. The lands in the valleys and in the lower range of hills are of great fertility. The climate is very mild. The meadows are highly luxuriant, and the hills are fine pasture-land for cattle. The best land is that on which walnut and chestnut timber is found; the next best, maple, beech, oak, and hickory; the third quality, pine, spruce, and a kind of fir-tree, called hemlock. The poorest lands are encumbered with bush-wood, shrubs, and bushes. When the land is cultivated it grows Indian corn, wheat, buckwheat, potatoes, &c. It is well adapted for grazing.

Ohio is well adapted for breeding cattle. Immense droves are sent from it to all the markets of the east and south.

Wheat is grown in abundance, and conveyed by canal to the Canadian Lakes, whence it is shipped for England.

The mineral productions which have been discovered in Ohio are bituminous coal, iron, salt, and limestone. The coal is of the best quality, and is found in great abundance. Cincinnati, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Steubenville, Mariette, and Chillicothe are large and flourishing towns in Ohio.

In the Wisconsin territory, copper is met in great abundance. Bituminous coal abounds in the bluffs.

Fruit trees flourish; apples, gooseberries, strawberries, and grapes grow wild and luxuriantly.

The usual route for emigrants to the United States is direct to New York; about 3000 miles. The American liners from Liverpool and London to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Halifax, and Quebec are of the very finest description. The cabin fare varies from £18 to £30, including provisions. The average voyage being about 35 days, but by steamers half that time. Emigrants about to locate near the Mississippi, proceed to New Orleans, 1,400 miles south of New York, where they ascend that river by steam boats. The French have also vessels sailing regularly from Havre de Grace direct to New Orleans, average voyage 35 days. The time to emigrate will depend upon the State you wish to go to. Emigrants to New York, or the other Atlantic cities, must embark about the middle of January, so as to be already located and accustomed to the place by the breaking up of the winter. To Southern Ohio, Canada, Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, or Missouri, the 1st of March is soon enough for leaving home. Those bound for Northern Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, or Illinois, should not leave home before the first of April; nor should they defer their departure till after the 1st of September. Travelling in winter is expensive, and exceedingly difficult.

In New York there is a population of 500,000 human beings, in an area of five square miles. Rent and provisions are dear; we urge the labourers, therefore, to hasten from New York, and not to settle in any of the seaports. Three years' extra rent in a city would buy a cottage and ten fair acres in the country. The tide of emigration for agriculturists has of late years been strongly setting in the direction of Michigan and Wisconsin (up the lakes). These States can be reached with even more convenience by the way of the Mississippi River, and travelling on this river and its great tributaries is cheaper than in any other part of the world. A thousand miles may be gone over in five days at an expense of less than a guinea! Cabin passage from New Orleans to St. Louis (a distance of 1,200 miles), with meals and state room, is frequently as low as ten dollars, or £2 English.

TRADES AND WAGES.—Bricklayers, stone-cutters, and marble polishers, carpenters, painters, plasterers, blacksmiths, locksmiths, tin-plate workers, tailors, shoemakers and hatters, saddlers, trunk-makers, coach-makers and its accompanying trades, turners, carvers and gilders, ship-builders, and all the trades connected with that branch, are the best employed and remunerated; wheelwrights, coopers, millwrights, and mechanics. Goldsmiths and jewellers are the best trades with respects to wages and certainty of work. In New York the wages are twelve, fifteen, and eighteen dollars. Brush-making is a fair trade. Glass-cutting, blowing, and casting, are brisk trades. Gardeners meet with encouragement, especially in the neighbourhood of the principal cities. In all parts of the United States there are fair prospects for employment to the foreign labourer. The larger cities are the best places for them.

CLIMATE, AND ITS EFFECTS ON HEALTH.—The comparison between Britain and America is not considered favourable to the latter. The extreme heat of the summer and cold of the winter, together with the excessive variation of temperature in the same day, render the States comparatively unhealthy. The Americans are a people remarkable for self-reliance—for what we may term *go-a-headism*—and that is the secret of their success. It is rare to see a fat American: the musquitos tend much to increase his restlessness.

POPULATION of the principal CITIES and TOWNS, and their distance from NEW YORK.

Names of the Principal Towns.	Population, 1850.	Distance in Miles from New York.	Time and Cost of Journey.
New York, including Brooklyn	612,000		
ALBANY N. York	50,000	145	Steam-boat, 8 hours, 2s.
OSWEGO N. York	12,000	400	Do. and canal, 3 days, 20s.
BUFFALO, near Niagara, N. Y.	40,000	450	Do. and railway, 30 hours, 21s., baggage, 1 cwt.
CLEVELAND..... Ohio	17,000	700	Railway and steam-boat, 3 days, 33s.
BOSTON Mass.	139,000	236	Railway, 10 hours, 20s.
PHILADELPHIA Penn.	409,000	97	Do. 5 hours, 9s.
BALTIMORE Md.	169,000	188	Do. 12 hours, 20s.
WASHINGTON	40,000	226	Do. 16 hours, 25s.
CHARLESTON S. C.	43,000	780	Steam-boat, 2 days.
NEW ORLEANS Lo.	119,000	2,500	Do. 8 days.
PITTSBURG Penn.	96,000	480	Rail, steam-boat, and canal, 30s., 64 days.
CINCINNATI Ohio	116,000	847	Do. 8½ days, 44s.
ST. LOUIS Mo.	83,000	1,475	Do. 12 days, 54s.
NASHVILLE Tenn.	17,000	900	Do. 13 days, 60s.
NAUVOO, Ill., Communists	5,000	1,500	Do., steam-boat, and canal, 64s.
MILWAUKIE, Wisc., Potters	20,000	1,000	Do. Do. 6 days, £2.
GT. SALT LAKE CITY, Mor- mons Deseret }	12,000	2,800	Do. Do. to St. Louis, thence 1,000 miles by waggons.

The Great National Road connects Baltimore on the Atlantic side with the city of Alton on the Mississippi River, 24 miles above the mouth of the Missouri, and 1,260 miles above New Orleans.

Route to Great Salt Lake City via New Orleans.—Liverpool to New Orleans, 5,000 miles, sailing ships, 8 weeks, 65s. to 80s. New Orleans to St. Louis, 1200 miles, steam-boats, 8 days, 8s. to 10s., provisions 5s. to 10s. per head. St. Louis to Kaneville, Iowa, 900 miles, steam-boats, 12 days, 21s., provisions 20s. per head. Kaneville to Great Salt Lake City, 1031 miles, 45 to 90 days, depending on the ability of the teams and burthen. A good waggon and a pair of oxen, capable of taking a man, woman, and three or four children, with 10 to 15 cwt. of baggage over the plains, with provisions for the entire route, would cost about £55.

Distance from New Orleans to—

	Miles.		Miles.
St. Louis, Missouri	1,181	Iowa City	1,492
Alton, Illinois	1,260	Cincinnati, Ohio	1,586
Evansville, Indiana	1,217	Smithville, Illinois	1,608
Clarksville, Missouri	1,280	Galena, „	1,626
Fort Madison, Illinois	1,413	Cassville, Wisconsin	1,686
Louisville, Kentucky	1,432	Prairies des Chiens	1,719
New Boston	1,463	Falls of St. Anthony	1,981

Rates vary according to the state of the water in the various rivers; but in no part of the world is travelling so cheap as at this place.

N.B.—One English shilling is worth 24 cents 2 mills; a sovereign, 4 dollars 84 cents.

3.—In the far west, near the Rocky Mountains, is the settlement of the Mormons, or Latter Day Saints, the disciples of Joseph Smith, in 40½° N. lat., 111° W. long., or about 2,800 miles from New York, and 700 miles from California. The Great Basin, in which they are located, is 500 miles in diameter, and 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, shut in all around by mountains, with its own system of lakes and rivers, and having no connection whatever with the sea. The territory is called Utah, in the State of Deseret, of which Brigham Young is President. The Great Salt Lake City is laid out into about twenty different wards, and covers an area of three square miles. It contains about one thousand houses, built of *adobe* or sun-burnt bricks. A fine stream of cold water rushes down from the mountains, which is distributed in ditches through every street in the city. The valley where the city stands is beautiful, running east and west. The city is situate about three miles east of the Timpanagos mountains, within five of the Utah outlet on the south-east, and within twenty miles of a range of mountains on the south, and twenty-two miles of the Great Salt Lake. Its population is about 5,000, that of the valley 10,000, exclusive of the city. They are now building a neat stone State-house and a University. Most of the city is fenced, every half square mile being under one inclosure. Mechanics of different trades are being engaged. This valley is regarded as one of the healthiest portions of the globe.

The productiveness of the soil is astonishing. These valleys are capable of supporting a population of from one-and-a-half to two millions. At one mile and a third from the city is a warm sulphur spring, which possesses great cleansing and purifying properties, and which, it is affirmed, cures most diseases of the climate. About a mile-and-a-half further is a hot sulphur spring. On the south side of the valley is a hot spring of pure water. There is also a

mountain of pure rock salt and abundance of bituminous coal. During five months of the year there cannot be any communication with the north, east, or west, the mountains being rendered impassable by the snow.

The editor of the *Millennial Star* states that churches are now organised in France, Italy, and Denmark; and that the *Book of Mormon* is translated, and nearly ready for the press, in the French, Danish, and Welsh languages.

4.—The Communists, led by Cabet, the Red Republican, first settled on the Red River, in Texas, with an intention of forming a mode of government called Icarians; but subsequently removed to the City of Nauvoo, in the State of Illinois, where the Mormons had lately been expelled, to seek a location in the wilderness.

5. CALIFORNIA.—Until Captain Sutter and his Mormon servants discovered gold in 1848, this remote state, recently annexed to the American Union, was little known, and frequented only by wandering Indians, Mexicans, and Canadian trappers, whose undaunted spirit led them to cross the Rocky Mountains, in search of furs, &c. The Russians, as well as the Hudson Bay Company, had a small establishment here for curing beef, &c. But as soon as it was authenticated to be a "gold region," the information spread with the rapidity of the electric telegraph, and all the enterprisers of the two hemispheres were roused from their prostration, caused by the railway panic of 1846, again into activity. Hundreds of ships were ordered to repair to San Francisco, its principal port; many were chartered with selected cargoes direct *via* Cape Horn, a voyage of 18,000 miles; whilst others already chartered to Valparaiso, for Peruvian Guano, taking out coals as ballast, were ordered to repair there; those that had taken emigrants to Australia, intending to go to Lombeck for cargoes of rice for the China markets, or to be freighted with wool and oil from Sydney or Port Philip, were ordered to stretch across the Pacific, as well as those already in China waiting for cargoes of tea, &c., were ordered to take advantage of the Japanese current, which would take them, with little difficulty, to the shores of California. The shipping interest had thus received new life, and soon were to be found at St. Francisco inhabitants of all countries, induced by their thirst for gold to endure difficulties and privations, with the expectation of suddenly growing rich.

The wretched condition of those engaged in the mines renders them peculiarly susceptible to the ravages of disease, being exposed to the scorching heat of the sun, which is intense in these valleys, where thousands of lives have already been sacrificed for gold.

How few of the great human family will be benefitted by these discoveries, compared to the enduring riches derived from manufactures and commercial industry, the only legitimate wealth of a nation!

The Pacific Ocean washes its shores for 800 miles, commencing from near Vancouver's Island, in the British Oregon territory, to the volcanic and rainless district of Mexico, being between 35° to 45° N. latitude. The gold is principally found in the quartz, spangles, and grain, in the valleys of the Sacramento River, and S. Joaquin River, formed by the coast range of mountains, and the Sierra Nevada or Snowy mountains. These rivers join and form the beautiful harbour of St. Francisco, the chief seat of its trade. It is supposed that these mountains are a continuation of the volcanic chain of the Aleutian Archipelago, and its probable they also contain gold.

Its climate is similar to that of Italy; it is favourable to the growth of all European fruits, but more particularly to the cultivation of the vine.

The great quantity of gold is high up in the hills, not one of which has yet been touched, as capital is required for the purpose. There is no fear of the gold falling, the tract of country where it exists being immense. Hitherto the work

has been done by men in parties of two or three, they have taken the cream, and men can still occasionally make from 20 dollars to 100 dollars a day; but there are also hundreds who would rather work for wages at the rate of 5 dollars a day, and who would make more money in that way than mining on their own account.

The tools used in California are the pick, shovel, and crowbar. There are no good tools to be obtained in the mines at any price. The pick is the same as is used in England, not too heavy, but the eye should be large and each end well steeled. Picks made in the country, without any steel, weighing from six to eight pounds, are sold at the rate of one dollar per pound. The shovels require to be all steel, well strengthened in the back; those marked Amos, which come from the States, are much approved. The price now given for them is one ounce, or £3 4s., and they are not to be obtained. A good crowbar is six feet long, not too heavy, and of the best material. An ounce of gold is sometimes paid for such a one. Crowbars of four and four and-a-half feet are much used, price eight dollars, and difficult to obtain.

The overland route is *via* New York to Baltimore, thence by the national road to Alton, 1400 miles on the Mississippi River, ascend the Missouri to Fort Leavenworth, 800 miles, where some prefer the route *via* Santa Fe, descending the River Gila; others *via* the Bluff and the Great Salt Lake; both routes occupy about three months, and the roads are very difficult.

Besides the long voyage from Europe round Cape Horn to California, which occupies from four to six months, emigrants proceed *via* the West Indies, to Chagres, 5,000 miles from England, and 2,300 from New York, thence across the Isthmus of Central America 50 miles to Panama, thence to San Francisco, 3,500 miles.

PASSAGES ACROSS CENTRAL AMERICA.

Baron Humboldt describes nine communications whereby the Atlantic may be advantageously joined to the Pacific, thus saving the circumnavigating of South America,—to accomplish which was then considered a romance,—but the discovery of the El Dorado of California has been the means of four of these passages being about to be accomplished.

1st. Isthmus of Panama, 45 miles across.—Col. Lloyd's survey proves, that the mean height of the Pacific is 13.35 feet higher than the Atlantic, and that 18 to 20 miles of railway, in addition to steam navigation up the Trinidad River, would accomplish this object. Aspinwall and Co., of New York, are the contractors for the railway.

2nd. Lake Nicaragua, 96 miles across, 20 miles required cutting and widening for a ship canal to be open to all nations, with perfect neutrality.—Vanderbelt, White, & Co., of New York, are the contractors—O. W. Child chief engineer. The company's arrangements will be completed on the 1st day of July next, when a line of steamers of the first class will run between New York and San Juan. From the latter place the passengers will go in steam-boats constructed for the purpose, up the river San Juan to the lake, thence across the lake to Virgin Bay, and thence by a good road, made by the company, to San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, a distance of 12 miles. Grey Town, late St. John, situated at the mouth of that river, on the Atlantic side, is a British settlement.

3rd. Tehuantepec, 138 miles across, 50 miles of railway or canal.—The charter granted to Don José de Garay in 1843, by the Mexican Government, has since

been made over to Hargous and Co. of New York, and Manning, Mackintosh, and Co., an English firm in Mexico. The eastern entrance will be by the Hat River, 309 miles south of Vera Cruz, 1,400 miles will be saved over the Panama route from New York to San Francisco.

4th. Gulf of Darien, by River Atrato, 105 miles.—A canal of only five miles is required to join the rivers Naipi and Tupica, whereby a water communication from Ocean to Ocean may be effected. The port of Tupica lies 135 miles S. of Panama. The great heat of its tropical climate is the drawback from its accomplishment.

HINTS TO AGRICULTURISTS.

AGRICULTURAL EMIGRANTS, who have the opportunity, should attentively inspect the specimens of Natural History at the British Museum peculiar to the country they are about to visit—also the petrefactions and fossils, and particularly observe the earth or strata in which they are found, as they often indicate the soil and assist in choice of land, &c. Rudiments of Geology and Agricultural Chemistry would also be found useful.

EXPLOREERS should bear in mind that the GLOBE is similar in formation to an ONION,—the *crust* of the earth may be compared to its various skins, and as nature works by general laws, although some of the groups of strata may be absent, they are never found *inverted*—thus it would be useless to search for *coal* under *granite*, but it may be found under *chalk*.

GRANITE is supposed to form the centre of the Earth, and is composed of grains of *quartz* or rock crystal, sand, &c., of which *gems* are principally composed; also *felspar* containing *lime*, &c., and *mica*, *metallic* particles, &c. all having been combined by internal fires. No fossil has ever been found in granite.

COALS are formed from vegetable substances overwhelmed by sand drifts, &c.

CHALK are deposits of particles of shells, corals, &c. in deep oceans. Fish are found in chalk, with their *gills* expanded.

FLINTS are *casts* or *models* of sponges, zoophytes, &c., the original substances having decayed and absorbed, and the space filled with *silex*, that matter which appears as varnish on the outside of canes and stalks of straw, &c. No remains of *mammalia* or sucking animals have been found in or below the *chalk*.

ALLUVIAL EARTH are *particles* of various rocks and *loom*, and the decomposition of vegetable and animal bodies.

STONES, PEBBLES, &c., are earths or clay cemented by lime, alum, &c., rounded by the action of water.

VOLCANOES have caused the upheaving of Granite, &c., and act as safety valves, preventing earthquakes, and rendering the lower deposits available to man.

METALLIC ORES are probably produced by meteors and other streams of electricity entering the fissures of granite and other rocks, thus *vitrifying* earth, and forming copper, tin, gold, &c.

COLORS are principally produced by *iron* and *copper*.

PRACTICAL HINTS TO EMIGRANTS.

CHOICE OF A SHIP.—Enquire at Lloyd's the character of reputation of the commander, as a sailor and a man; or steadiness and temperance of the officers and crew. Our well ventilated, that she has at least five feet in height betw

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bulwarks and proper water closets, also fitted with good cooking apparatus, and Grant's galley for distilling salt water into fresh: as a liberal supply of pure fresh water on a long voyage is essential to health; otherwise, take a filterer well stocked with charcoal.

PASSAGES.—Obtain from the Broker a written contract, containing the "Dietary Table, &c.," together with the receipt for your passage, and hold it until all the stipulations therein have been fulfilled.

VOYAGE.—Employment is essential to health, work up raw materials—read useful books—reciprocate and harmonize, "bear and forbear,"—wear your old clothes, but bear in mind that cleanliness is next to godliness. Anything wet with salt water will always remain so at sea, and be unhealthy to wear; bedding and all clothes should therefore be kept carefully dry on board, but exposed to the air as much as possible. Temperance drinks, made by mixing Scotch marmalade, currant jams, and other fruits with water, or lime juice, lemon peel, &c., with sugar and water, will be found grateful in hot weather, and particularly for children. Family people would do well to take small quantities of castor oil, senna leaves, &c. Females are cautioned not to appear on deck in the tropics without their bonnets, to avoid *coup de soleil*.

Emigrants are recommended not to take furniture with them; feather beds are not used in Australia, but pillows will be useful.

SEEDS should be preserved of all dried raisins, grapes, stones of peaches, apricots, &c., which will grow. Seeds generally, going a voyage, should be mixed with straw finely chopped, and packed in dry brown paper in wicker baskets, hung up in the cabin. Fruit trees, including nuts, acorns, fir and larch in the cone, should be fresh, and packed in sugar.

TOOLS.—It is not generally considered desirable that agricultural labourers should take out implements of husbandry, as these can be easily procured in the colonies; but artisans are recommended to take such tools as they may possess, if they are not very bulky.

Tools of the following description are useful in all new colonies:—A set of Harrow Teeth with necessary iron work; 1 Scotch Plough complete, and iron work, or one of Ransome's; 1 Steel Mill; 2 Flour-sieves; 2 Spades; 2 Shovels; 2 Grubbing-axes; 6 Sickles; 1 Cross-cut Saw; 2 Hand Saws; 2 Axes; 1 Adze; 2 Claw Hammers; 12 Augers; 2 Gimblets; 2 Spike Gimblets; 1 Screw-driver; 1 Spokeshave; 1 Jack-plane and spare iron; 1 Smoothing-plane and spare iron; 6 Chisels; 6 Tumbler Padlocks; 6 Hasps and Staples; Bolts; Hinges, Latches; Locks; 1 gross Screws; Nails, Hurdles, Batten, Palings, Shingle, and Rafters, each 14 lbs.; 7 lbs. Flooring Brads; 7 lbs. Spikes, various; Clout and Clasp Nails. Woods being hard, Tools should be good. American Axe, Hoes for cleaning ground, Pit Saws, Mason's Tools, and Gardener's Tools. Thrashing Machine, and one for cleaning Mealies. Mill-stones, Wagon-maker's Tools, Drag Chains, and Iron 2½ inches wide. Brick and Tile-making Machine may be very profitable, as clay and water may be found all over the country. Rough Earthenware may also be manufactured. Machine for cleaning and pressing cotton.

Other articles, such as wearing apparel, not much higher than in England. Ironmongery and earthenware are dearer, on account of the carriage, but competition renders most articles reasonable. Luxuries must be paid for.

CAUTION NOT TO REFUSE GOOD WAGES.—Until emigrants become acquainted with the labour of the country, their services are of comparatively small value to their employers. They should, therefore, be careful not to fall into the common error of refusing reasonable wages on their first arrival.

All persons, before sailing, are recommended to insure their Baggage and Effects, which is done on payment of a small per centage, depositing the Polic

with some friend; and, in all cases where property is left behind, a power of attorney should be executed, authorising him to act as his legal representative.

Cash can be remitted with perfect safety through the colonial banks in London, for sums not exceeding £300, at a charge of 2 per cent.; but never buy lands before you have seen them.

Emigrants wishing for further detail are recommended to refer to the following cheap publications, in which will be found the addresses and plans of the various Emigration Societies, &c. :—

Commissioners of Colonial Land and Emigration Circular, price 2d.

Family Herald, No. 393, Vol. VIII., price 1d.

Chambers' Information for the People, Nos. 18 and 19, 1½d. each.

„ Emigration to the United States, Australia, &c.

„ Miscellany, "Life in the Bush," No. 8, Vol. I., price 1d.

Persons about to invest capital in Agriculture, Mining, &c., will find valuable practical information in the following books :—

Count Strzelecki's Physical Description of New South Wales, &c., 8vo., £1 4s.

Col. Mitchell's Expedition into Interior of Eastern Australia, 2 vols., 8vo., £2.

Mrs. Meredith's Residence in New South Wales, 8vo., 2s. 6d.

Dr. Leichardt's Overland Expedition, 8vo., 16s.

Capt. Sturt's Expedition in South Australia, 2 vols., 8vo., £1 8s.

Sir George Grey's Discoveries in Australia, 2 vols., 8vo., £1 16s.

Dr. Dieffenbach's Travels in New Zealand, 2 vols., 8vo., £1 4s.

Pat. Shirreff's Tour through North America, 8vo., 12s.

Prof. Ansted's Gold Seekers' Manual, 12mo., 3s. 6d.

Bradford and Goodrich's United States Atlas, 4to.

Wilkes' United States Exploring Voyage Round the World, 8vo.

Jonston's (Berghaus') Physical Atlas. &c. &c. &c.

Stephens's Book of the Farm, 2 vols., 8vo., £3. A work, admitted on all hands to be the best on the subject of which it treats.

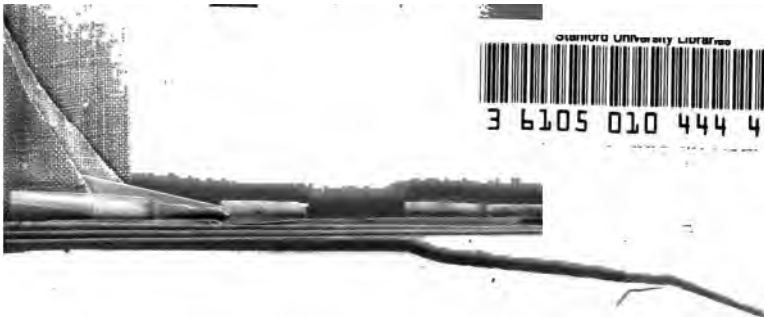
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